TUESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1898.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid. DAILY, per Month......80 BUNDAY, per Year DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year..... DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month...... 70

Postage to foreign count

Panis-Riesque No. 12, mear Grand Hotel, and Riesque No. 10, Boulevard des Capueines. If our friends who favor us with monumeriute for

must in all cases send stamus for that our noce.

Our Stinted Use of Coin Money.

The preference, for daily use, of paper money to coin, is a distinctively American characteristic. Except in California and the other mining States of the extreme West, gold coin is scarcely seen passing from hand to hand among us; and of the 400. 600,000 of silver dollars which have been issued from our mint since 1878, all remain locked up in the Treasury vaults but about 60,000,000, which circulate only in the Southern and Southwestern States. In England the smallest notes in use are of comination of £5, or \$25; in France of 50 francs, or \$10; and in Germany of 100 marks, or \$24; but we have an abundant supply of \$5, \$2, and even \$1 notes, and there is continual demand for more. This, too, is in spite of the ragged, dirty, and otherwise repulsive state into which many of the notes have fallen, and of the possibility that they may be the vehicles for transmitting infectious diseases.

The persistence of this preference for paper money is the result of a habit established at a time when coin was scarce and which has never been overcome. Prior to -1834 gold coin was overvalued by our law, and consequently was driven out by silver Owing to the poverty of the country, even silver was not in sufficient supply and had to be eked out with paper. The promoters of the Mint act of 1834, by which silver was in turn overvalued and driven out of circulation, expected that gold would become the currency of the country, and "hard money" was long the cry of the Democratic party. The supply of gold in turn proved not to be sufficient to meet the demand. and paper money maintained a hold which not even the outpour of gold from Californis in 1840 could loosen. At this moment, with \$280,000,000 of gold in the Treasury and \$169,000,000 in the New York banks alone, the metal is as rarely used in daily transactions as ever it was. The small amount of it paid out for Christmas gifts and in directors' fees speedily finds its way back into the banks, and stays there. It is the same with sliver. Instead of using the \$400,000,000 in actual silver coin at our disposal, we leave it all in the Trensury, and employ only the paper certificates by which it is represented.

No change in our habits by which we shall give to gold and silver coin the place they occupy in Europe can be brought about by talk or even by legislation. As the habit itself was produced by the force of circumstances, so must it be modified or corrected. In the progress of our civilization and the development of sanitary science we shall ultimately prefer clean and non-infectious coin to dirty and dangerous paper, and restrict the use of paper to notes which from their amount will be needed only in making large payments, and are, consequently, less exposed to wear and tear and contamination. The abolishment by law of notes for less than \$10 would be a step forward, but such a law cannot be passed until public opinion demands it.

The dissolution of the Cuban Junta, which lards, which is now close at hand, render the present moment a fit one for recalling the vicissitudes of a struggle for independence that began thirty years ago and now ends in victory. From the outset to the close of that memorable struggle, THE SUN has never wavered in its support of the revolutionists, and it would gladly join in the erection of a monument to the martyrs and the heroes who have died that Cuba

In the early years of this century, when just and generous sentiments prevailed in Spain, the status of Cuba, which had remained faithful among many faithless colonies, was assimilated to that of a Spanish province, and her Deputies were admitted to the Cortes. In 1825, however, autocratic powers were conferred upon the Captain-General, and, in 1836, although the Cuban Deputies to the Congress at Madrid had been duly elected, they were not suffered to take their seats. By the Constitution of 1837 the representation of the island in the Cortes was suppressed, and it was provided that Cube and Porto Rico should be ruled by special laws, which, however, were never enacted until after the ten years' war. That is to say, while all the former Spanish possessions on the American mainland had their independence acknowledged, Cuba, the ever-faithful isle, was treated as a foreign country. The product of its people's labor was confiscated by iniquitous fiscal laws and by irregular but irresistible exactions, while those of its inhabitants who dared to proclaim their love of liberty by deed or word perished on the scaffold.

In their despair the Cubans took up arms in 1850, 1851 and 1855, but these ill-concerted risings were quickly suppressed by massacre. Fruitless, also, were repeated appeals to the wisdom and equity of influential statesmen at Madrid. In 1867 special commissioners from Cuba and Porto Rico were sent to Spain to implore social, political and economic concessions, and Marshal SERRANO, then Regent, and Gen. Dulce, who had been for some years Captain-General at Havana, expressed opinions in favor of granting the request. Nevertheless, the petition was rejected; taxation was inereased, and, although the island was then peaceful, a military court-martial was substituted for the civil tribunals.

Convinced that they never could secure a voluntary concession of justice from their mother country, the Cubans had recourse once more to arms, and a far more formidable insurrection than any which had previously occurred broke out on Oct. 10, 1868, and continued for almost ten years. In the course of that well-organized rebellion, many important towns and some sesports were taken, and Spanish authority was subverted in about two-thirds of the island. In some respects, indeed, a more

recent uprising, and it is no secret that, after the Virginius affair in 1873, we not only should have given such recognition, but should have interposed on behalf of the insurgents, had not England and France notified Secretary Finn that they could not permit us to treat the Cuban question as one in which the United States and Spain were exclusively concerned. Such a notification was, of course, equivalent to a writ of prohibition. That the acts of barbarism perpetrated

by the Spaniards during the ten years' war afforded precedents for the regime of savagery maintained by Gen. WEYLER will be evident when we recall that, in the twentyseven months from October, 1868, to De ember, 1870, the Spaniards avowedly put to death 2,658 men, women and children, outside of those who died fighting or from wounds, or who were sent in irons to Ceuta. Our Secretary of State protested, but in vain, against a decree issued in April, 1869, by the Conde de VALMACEDA to the effect that every Cuban from the age of 15 years who should be found out of his house and not be able to give a good reason for it should be shot, and that every house without a white flag should be reduced to ashes. The policy of the Spanish commanders was disclosed in letters, intercepted and published in 1869, from PEDRO FARDON, an officer of volunteers, to Rosendo Rivas : 'Not a single Cuban will remain in this isle, because we shoot all those we find in the fields, on their farms and in every hovel." And again: "We do not leave a creature alive where we pass, be it man or animal. The island will become a desert." This policy drew the following comments from the editor of a Barcelona paper, the Estado Catalan: "Blushing from shame, and with hearts dripping blood, we do confess, in view of what is now happening, that foreigners are right; Africa begins at the Pyr-

ences, and not the Africa of the Moroceans but the Africa of the Kaffirs." In spite of her recourse to indiscriminate slaughter, and in spite of her sacrifice of two hundred thousand soldiers and \$700,-000,000, Spain proved unable to suppress the insurrection. The ten years' war was stopped in 1878, not through the superiority of the mother country in the field, but by the Treaty of Zanjon, negotiated by Marshal Martinez Campos, relying upon whose honor most of the Cuban insurgent chiefs surrendered, believing that his promises of political and fiscal reforms would be honorably fulfilled.

It was the fault, not of Marshal MARTINEZ Campos, but of the Madrid Executive, that Spain's plighted word was broken. For seventeen years the most strenuous endeavors were made by leading Cubans and by some upright Spaniards to persuade the Madrid Government to comply with the terms of the Treaty of Zanjon. It was not until the futility of all such efforts was generally recognized that the Cuban people determined to recur once more to the fundamental right of revolution. In the winter of 1894-95, a new insurrectionary organizaion was started, with José Manti as its eivil head, the post of Commander-in-Chief being allotted to Maximo Gomez by he principal officers who had fought in the ten years war. The date fixed for the uprising was Feb. 24, 1895, and the people responded in Santiago, Santa Clara and Matanzas. In the two last-named provinces, however, the lenders were quickly imprisoned, and thus, for the moment, the movement there was checked. On April 1 Gen. ANTONIO MACEO, JOSÉ MACEO, and other vet eran chiefs of the preceding revolt, landed in the province of Santiago, and thousands arose to join them. On April 11 a detachment of insurgents received José Marti and Gen. MAXIMO GOMEZ. Five days later Captain-General Calleja was succeeded by Marshal MARTINEZ CAMPOS, who had the reputation of being Spain's greatest General, and who brought with him a reinforce-

Campos's original plan of campaign was to confine the insurrection to the province of Santiago. He began by asserting that he would crush the rebels and return to sees its patriotic task accomplished, and the Spain by November, 1895. Passing over es, we limit ourselves to noting that, at Los Negros, Gen. RABI defeated the Spanish Colonels Santoscildes and ZUBIKOSKI; that, at El Guanabano, Gen. Masso and Col. ESTRADA forced SAN-TOSCILDES to retreat to Bayamo with great loss; that, at Jarahues, Gen. Macco beat Gen. Salcego, who had more than 3,000 men under him, and that near Guantanamo Lieut.-Col. BACH was killed and his troops were decimated by Gen. MACEO and Gen. PEREZ. On July 12 Marshal Man-TINEZ CAMPOS, desiring to relieve Bayamo, started with 4,800 men, and, at Peralejos, encountered 3,600 Cubans under Maceo and Rabi. The battle which followed lasted eleven hours. The Spaniards, completely routed, were forced to kill all their mules and horses in order to form with them a barricade. They left on the field their convoy, the wounded and the dead, and fled in disorder to Bayamo. Their loss was 400 killed and a larger number wounded, while that of the Cubans was but 137 in all. Among the ensuing engagements those especially memorable were the capture of Fort Taguasco by Gen. SERAFIM SANCHEZ; the fight at Las Vares, where 2,000 Spanish troops under Col. RUBIN were defeated by ROLOFF and SAN-CHEZ; and the affair at Cantabria, where Col. Rego took many prisoners and much material of war.

ment of some 10,000 soldiers.

Leaving for the moment the record of perations under the command of ANTONIO MACEO, we should point out that Jose MARTI and MAXIMO GOMEZ, immediately after landing, determined to enter the province of Puerto Principe, or Camaguey, and began their westward march with about 300 men. In trying to pass the first line of Spanish troops at Boca de Dos Rios a severe conflict took place on May 19, in which MARTI was killed. The Spaniards took for granted that the revolution then received its deathblow, but Gomez continued his advance westward, and by the beginning of June, 1895, had entered the southern part of Puerto Principe, where he was joined by thousands of recruits, whom he eventually organized into a third army corps. Early in July he issued the first of his orders relating to the sugar crop, and announced his intention of marching in the winter through Santa Clara and into Matauzas, By the beginning of the dry season Gomez had perfected arrangements for a movement to the west, and having passed the trocha, or line of Spanish forts extending from the town of Jucaro to the town of Moron, he successively traversed the provinces of Santa Clara and Matanzas, compelling Martinez Campos to remove his

headquarters to Havana. It will be remembered that, not long afterward, Martinez Campos was superseded in the office of Captain-General by WEYLER, and that Maximo Gomez, finding himself constrained to retire in an easterly direcplausible case for the recognition of the in- tion for the purpose of securing supplies, gurgents as belligerents was presented in detached Antonio Macro to occupy the the ten years' war than during the province of Pinar del Rio, in the extreme

west, which was effectively done, until Macro was lured into an ambusrade and killed. The policy pursued by WEYLER had a twofold aim, to wit: First, to avoid engagements on a large scale in the field, but to occupy with strong garrisons all the scaports and important inland towns, and to institute so efficient a patrol of the const as would prevent the insurgents from receiving supplies of ammunition. His second purpose was, while cutting off the revolutionists from their friends abroad, to deprive them also of support at home by compelling the whole rural population to renounce the cultivation of their fields and to take refuge in the garrisoned towns, where, under the name of reconcentrados they were virtually condemned to death by storvation.

In other words, WEYLER was determined that, as regards the whole of Cuba outside of the points occupied by Spanish soldiers, he would create a solitude, and call it peace. It cannot be disputed that this programme proved atrociously effective, and that, if persistence in it could have been tolerated by a civilized world, the insurrection must have been extinguished, through inability to procure munitions from with out or food staples from within,

It was not fated, however, that the rebel lion started by Jose Marri was to prove abortive. The supersession of Gen. WEYLER by Gen. BLANCO, and the organization of the semblance of an autonomist government at Havana, although astutely devised to avert American intervention, were not destined to have that result. At the very time when the stoutest hearts among the American friends of Cuba were sickening with hope deferred, and when it seemed but too probable that the forces under GARCIA and GOMEZ must presently be disbanded, from sheer inabilty to arm and feed them, occurred the exdosion of the Maine in the harbor of Havana, a catastrophe which not only shook with horror the United States, but drove home to our national conscience the conviction that Spain's rule in the New World must end. The execrable sentiment planted by WEYLER in his officers and soldiers had borne their inevitable fruit. It was reserved for Spanish malignancy to perpetrate one of those acts of madness which are forerunners of self-destruction.

As we recall the disappointments, per fidies and calamities which have made the last thirty years the darkest pages in the history of Cubs, we can see that they were all linked together, and that all had their part to play in the outworking of the Island's destiny. Had Spain been more farsighted or less cruel, had the Cubans risked less and suffered less, we might not have witnessed the great change in the sttitude of Great Britain which rendered America's intervention possible. The blood of MARTI and MACEO and of scores of thousands of their brethren, betrayed, famished and butchered cried to American onlookers from the ground; and when the outpour of our sympathy was met with the destruction of the Maine there was no longer any cause to fear that the arm of an English-speaking people would be raised to stay the sword

The sword fell, and Cuba has been freed. What we now behold is the ripened harvest of the seed sown by the victims of the ten years' war and of the recent insurrection. Their children are entering into their inheritance. Withheld for a generation, it is assured to them at last:

" For Freedom's battle, once begun, Bequeathed from bleeding sire to son.

The Massachusetts Contempt Case.

Mr. TORREY E. WARDNER, President of the Boston Traveler Company and editor of the Boston Traveler, is undergoing a sentence of imprisonment of thirty days in the jail at Dedham, Mass., for a contempt of court consisting in improper newspaper comments upon a trial before the Superior Court of Norfolk county.

Mr. WARDNER disputes the legality of the OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts will inquire into the lawfulness of his detention in a proceeding which has been instituted for the purpose and which will come before that learned and eminently fair-minded Judge some time this week.

The trial out of which the contempt case arose was a criminal prosecution, before Judge Sherman of the Massachusetts Superior Court, against a locomotive engineer named Gerchell, who was found guilty of criminal negligence in causing a collision on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad at Sharon in August last, which resulted in the death of five persons. The charge against Mr. WABDNER was that during the trial he published in the Boston Traveler comments on the conduct of the Court and the character of the prosecution which were intended to influence the jury in arriving at a verdict. Such at least is the inference to be drawn from the accounts of the proceeding which we find in the Boston newspapers. On the other hand, the following article has been printed here in New York as the offending editorial, although it bears internal evidence that it was not written until after the conviction of GETCHELL:

"There are those who agree with us that Judge SHERMAN is unfitted, both by nature and by train ing, for a judicial position, and that always, in any case which is tried before him, he is still the prosecuting attorney for the Commonwealth. Under these circumstances his very excitable and rasping cross-examination of the accused Gerengell was no surprise to those who have followed his judicial cacross-examination of GETCHELL made an impre upon the jury which could not be efficed by the abwhich followed during his charge, The mischief had been done and GETCHELL was con victed."

We can hardly believe that it was for this publication, alone and of itself, that Mr. WARDNER has been adjudged guilty of contempt of court. It is not pretty talk about the Judge, but if the Judge happens in fact to be such a person as it pictures we do not see how the characterization, made after the trial was over, can on any recognized theory of the law of contempt be deemed to render the author amenable to summary punishment.

In order, however, to form an opinion as to the merits of the case, in law and in fact, it is necessary to see the text of the judgment and commitment under which the imprisoned editor is held in custody, and also the record of the contempt proceedings from beginning to end. These will doubtiess be produced before Mr. Justice Holmes and will enable him to reach a satisfactory conclusion in the matter.

We have no sympathy with that sort of ournalism which endeavors to influence urors in the determination of cases pending before them. Offences of this kind should be punished and punished severely and summarily. But the law relating to contempt of court is so stringent that it should always be administered with the utmost pains not only to be fair but to seem fair, so that no false impression may created as to the justice of the result.

In a statement printed in the Bosto Traveler Mr. WARDNER says, among other things: "Under the Constitution of the United States, every citizen is guaranteed a fair trial by jury. This has been denied me." Whatever merit there may be in Mr WARDNER'S case otherwise he is mistaken in the supposition that the Constitutional right of trial by jury applies to a case of contempt of court. The Supreme Court of the United States, in the celebrated case of EUGENE DEBS, distinctly and unanimously held that Dans had no right to be tried by a fury upon the charge of contempt of which he was convicted by the Judges of the Circuit Court of the United States in Illinois.

The public will await with interest the outcome of the inquiry in this Wardner matter before Mr. Justice HOLMES.

The Swelling Protest of the League.

As the Senate will not meet again until Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1899, at 12 o'clock meridian, we have a little time to catch up with the wonderful work of the Anti-Imperialist League. Mr. Hoan, who has the nonor of doing the League's business in the Senate, presented on Monday, Dec. 19, fourteen petitions containing 168 names, on Tuesday, Bec. 20, thirty-five petitions containing 460 names. On Wednesday no League petitions were presented. The grand total of protestants for the three days was 628, and the average number of signatures o each petition was 12.8. This is a high figure, even if it doesn't justify entirely the predictions of the Secretary of the League that there would be 10,000,000 signatures by Christmas. This gentleman, the Hon. Enving Winslow, meant by 10,000,000 any good round number, and his friends feel that his reputation as a mathematician is sufficiently sustained by the fact that at least 2,000 or 3,000 signatures have been obtained after the labor of several carnest weeks. It is even asserted that there are as many as 5,000 signers, many of them voters, and even if there are not, it is good to hope that there will be by New Year's day. The geographical distribution of the pro-

imposing. Massachusetts leads with 444. but Massachusetts is a born leader. New York comes next with 108. Texas has 18, Pennsylvania 15. But it is in the West that the League is making its most remarkable gains. Dwight M. Baldwin of Minnesota has signed, thus wiping away from the Gophers the reproach that they are sitting about carelessly while the Constitution sags. Minnesota, whatever may have been her past reluctance, has spoken at last, by means of the heroic Bald-WIN. Ohio, too, has found her voice. Dr. CHARLES F. THWING of the Western Reserve speaks for Ohio. Iowa swells the thundering chorus. Amos N. CURBIER and other citizens have put Iowa on record. The 3 other citizens are welcome, but not necessary. Amos N. Currier was sufficient. He can speak for Iowa just as proudly as FRANK MILLER speaks for Connecticut. One superior citizen is to be considered as a valid protest, and in getting 2 or 3 others, the League is making a

tests is as instructive as their numbers are

with 3 other citizens, but surely F. M. IRE-LAND might have been trusted to represent Illinois, and hurl her defiance at this monstrous iniquity and lust of power. Special mention is due to "F. H. Ber-KNAP and 1 other citizen of the United States." No State lines can fence in F. H. BELENAP and 1 other citizen from the admiration of the whole country. AUGUSTINE Jones and 5 others may be meanly content to protest in behalf of Rhode Island. Nothing less than the whole United States

concession to prejudices which it must

scorn. F. M. IRELAND of Himois joins

KNAP and 1 other citizen. In view of the unusual interest of the West in the subject, Secretary Winslow is confident of getting 10,000,000 more signatures before next Christmas.

s big enough to hear and hold F. H. Bri-

A Serious Figure.

Since Col. BRYAN resigned his military office, to devote his attention exclusively to procuring the Democratic nomination for President in 1900, his political activity has been resented in certain quarters. Here for example, is the Courier-Journal asking : "Does Mr. BRYAN, in going to take charge of things

at Washington, lack confidence in the leadership of the Hen. Joe Bailey, or is he an advecate of a double standard of leadership?" It is proper to say now that whatever

there was of the grotesque or humorous in Col. BRYAN'S status as a non-fighting warrior, who enlisted, probably, in order to promote his political fortunes, and was deparred from military glory by the eternal fitness of things, he is now an entirely serious figure and a potent factor in the present situation.

There can be no rivalry between Mr BAILEY of Texas and Mr. BRYAN of Neoraska. The leadership which they respectively exercise is one thing in one case and mother thing in the other case.

Mr. BAILEY is the first Democratic mem ber of the House Committee on Ways and Means, and, by reason of his selection for that post, the titular leader of the Democratic minority in the parliamentary strategies of that branch of Congress. Th functions of Mr. BAILEY's leadership correspond to those which belong on the floor and in committee room to Mr. DINGLEY of Maine, the majority leader.

Mr. BRYAN's analogue, on the other hand is President McKinley. Mr. Bhyan's leadership was conferred upon him by the Democratic Convention at Chicago in 1896. which then made him the chieftain of his party. His credentials include the record of the 6,503,165 votes which his fellow citizens cast for him, two years ago, for President of the United States.

There is nothing merely comical in the political leadership of a man who has once received more than six and a half millions of votes for President, and is now scouring the field for the most available issue on which to appeal for a plurality of the electoral votes in a Presidential election less than two years away.

I am a short, broad man.—The Hon. GEORGE Mr. VEST may be wide, but it is inexact to describe him as broad.

Our esteemed South Carolina contemporary, the Greenville Mountaineer, yells from its reverberant heights this question: "Have We Monarchy or a Republic?" You have the anti-expansion mulligrubs or contractionist convulsions.

BRYAN is dreaming .- St. Louis Globs-Democrat. No, he is rehearsing.

Some of the New Englanders who believed implicitly and took quantities of stock in the Electrolytic Marine Salts Company are unable to believe in the capacity of the United States to govern the Philippines. These persons will jump for a gold brick, but they are too superior

Every Populist in the United States has his yes upon the Kansas Legislature, - Konsas City So has every allenist.

The Massachusetta lobster fisheries are being The land lobster seems to be taking the placof his marine brother in some parts of Massa-

husetts, notably Boston and Springfield.

CONTINENTAL ENLARGEMENT. The Full Text of Gen. James H. Wilson' Notable Speech at Mason. From the Macon Telegraph of Dec. 20.

FELLOW CITIZENS: It is with infinite pleasure hat I address myself in words of peace to a Macon audience. (Cheers.) Thirtyago I came into this town with 15,000 cavalry thundering at my heels. (Laughter and shouts.) I was met with the rearing of cannons and the firing of musketry. [Cheers.] was greeted by the burning of warehouses and the destruction of property, which I now profoundly regret. [Cheers | The welcome that was extended to me then was of the slient quality. [Laughter.] An illustrious citizen then your chief magistrate, the Hon. Joseph E. Brown, after a four hours' interview, speak ing of me then, said to another gathering of illustrious eltizens, at the head of which wa Howell Cobb: "He is a clever young man, but, gentlemen, he takes the military view of the situation." [Laughter.] That was a fact then, but now I come among you and I receive : different welcome. I was then a victor; to-day I am a captive. [Cheers.] I must say I am a willing captive of your city. The fair women and the brave and excellent gentlemen of your town have, by their open and generous hospitality, imprisoned me deep down in their hearts, and I would be recreant to every feeling of my own if I desired release from such pleasing bondage. Now, just one word more. The President has

come among you; your President and my Presilent, and he comes as the exemplar and the head of the great American nation. [Cheers.] He has done more for it than any President since the days of Washington, for he has added vastly to its extent and striven to make it s ontinental republic, as the fathers designed it to be. [Cheers.] He has extended its borders o such a distance that the sun rises upon it in he east before it sets upon it in the west, Cheers.] Twelve thousand miles to the west lie the Philippines, our Oriental possessions, and 2,000 miles to the east the beautiful island of Porto Rico. A line joining one extremity to the other of these new possessions reaches half way around the earth. [Cheers.] But splendld as the President's work has been, there still remains greater work for him to do. It is glorious work, and don't you forget it. [Cheers.] It is work which justifies the President in saying we are at last all one, and that the Confed erate soldier should receive the same treatment as the Federal soldier. This is work which the American people are profoundly interested in. for it touches their permanent and paramount interests, and I hope to see it speedily accomplished.

I hope to see the day when our starry flag shall float everywhere from the frozen north to the sunny clime of Central America. We are too big and powerful and progressive to have eighbors on this continent, and I trust that before the next Administration of the President closes the flag will fly over every foot of the continent, from the northern extremity of the Dominion of Canada to the Gulf of Mexico.

A CHRISTMAS LETTER.

Firm of Shoe Merchants Which Dickens Would Have Liked to Know. From Hide and Leather.

We subjoin, with much pleasure, a copy of a letter from a large wholesale shoe house to its employees, who found it in their pay envelopes on Christmas eve.

We wish this letter could be read by every merchant and manufacturer throughout the

merchant and manufacturer throughout the world.

It is the kind of greeting and practical demonstration of good will toward employees, which, if generally followed, would go far toward allaying unrest and murmurings among the employed, thus bringing us nearer the time when justice and liberality in the world of commerce and industry shall replace tyranny and avaries:

We feel disposed to share, in a measure, with our employees, and we herewith inclose a check for -, which is 10 per cent, of your salary for the year 1898. This we have done to all of our store employees who have been with us for one year or more.
We want your help and co-operation to make this business still more of a success in 1899 than it was

When sixty intelligent people are combined in their efforts toward one end, success is sure to follow, and we want each one to do his utmost to make this business a success and show a big increase in sup, and to save every dollar he can to the house. The united efforts of all will perform wonders to

aproving our service and reducing loss to the house through carelessness or in other ways. it is to this end that we make this division of the profits, as we want every person to feel that he is just as much interested in the success of the hour as we are, and also that the amount of his calary is ontingent upon the success of the business.

In this connection there is a rule which we think hould apply-all errors which occur through the arelessness or inattention of any employee he charged to the person making the error, and all ab-

We shall be pleased to have you remain with n nother year, salary the same as in the past. Kindly give us your reply to this in writing at once. We would also ask you to give us in writing at a early a date as possible the suggestions that may occur to you in regard to an improvement of the ser vice and a possible saving of cost in running your

department. Yours truly,

P. S.—We learn that employees in many houses not have combined, and have among themselves an inurance against sickness or accidents. We would suggest that it would be a very wise thing for our employees to do this, and hope you will confer together in regard to it.

A Charity Exhibit at the Paris World's Fair. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIF: In the issue of your valuable journal for Dec. 22 there appears ar editorial on "Five Acres of Paris," unde reviewed in detail the number of square feet set aside for the use of this country in exhibiting its products, &c., at the world's fair to he held in Paris

It is a remarkable and creditable showing that we desire to make along the lines indicated by you. It has occurred to me several times that there is no good reason, apparently, why this country should not make an exhibit in Paris in 1900 of the methods used by it in furthering charitable objects and works. Surely it is in the lead of all nations in this respect. It might easily have models made of some of its great charitable institutions and show them in Paris to the interest of the entire world.

When we remember that the State of New York

slone expends in the vicinity of twenty millions innually for charity in the care of 100,000 insane, iefective and dependent persons, and that the grea State of New York is only a small part of the United States in charitable matters, it would appear that a movement might be made looking toward the giving of space for a charitable exhibit at the Paris WILLIAM P. SPRATLING, Medical Superintendent

CRAIG COLONY, SONYEA, N. Y., Dec. 24.

An Elderly Woman's Christmas Compliments to a Model Conductor.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIF: In these days, when there is so much just complaint of the want of consideration on the part of street car conductors. I wish to call attention to the fact that Conductor No. 2,806 on the Amsterdam branch of the Metropolitan Railroad is the most courteous, polite and considerate conductor on the route. He deserves appreciation and commendation. I take this route New York, Dec. 24 AN ELDERLY WOMAN

Mr. Brummitt Booms Mr. Bott. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Without o

troversy there should be a place in THE SUN'S list of eccentrically named Americans for Leo Bott, a popuhar confectioner of this town.

THE NAVAL MILITIA.

A Defence of It with a Demand for the Pres ervation of Its Integrity.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: As "No val Reserve" said in your issue of Dec. 12, it certainly is surprising to read in the various reorts of the heads of the Department of the Navy that the work of mobilizing the naval militia was attended with many difficulties, and that the men of the organizations were not in the control of the department, and were lacking in efficiency because they had not the "habit of the sea." But the most surprising thing is that the majority of the officials of the department cannot see that the fault lies primarily and principally with them and not with the States or the various orgenizations of naval militia. The various organizations have been in existence, the older ones at least, for about eight years, having been alternately encouraged and discouraged by those naval officers whom the Navy Depart ment saw fit to assign to the naval militia withdifferent gentlemen were favorably or unfavorably disposed toward the different organizations. They have had Schoetze, Niblack, Giboons and others, and now Sutherland. All are, of course, excellent gentlemon, and, as might be expected, have most excellent, though widely

different, ideas.
Finally, after changing, simmering, boiling, was decided that the proper field for the naval militia was the second line of defence, looking after its own home waters, and thus allowing the navy proper free scope, so as not to be hampered by any defensive operations. Then the naval militia is to spend time and money in perfecting its officers and men in local coast work, pilotage of the bays and harbors, signalling, how to erect signal stations, how to plant mines, and in fact everything in the line of tending to defend its immediate home ports if by any chance the enemy should slip past the navy and get to it. The war comes, and, throwing aside all question of previous work toward one end, the department needs men and asks the different states not only to man monitors and auxiliary coast defence veasels, but also auxiliary naval vessels engaged in deep sea work and in this enemy's waters. It asks for the men and gets them, not as a body taken from one State to go as a body, not as a body which has asked any promises that its organization be preserved, that it shall have certain things given to it, certain officers assigned to it, but as men who enlist voluntarily for service in the United States Navy, to be sent when and where and how the department could get, and they gave a good account of themselves.

Now the Navy Department, recognizing the value of these men, wants them, and wants them badly as individuals, but doesn't want they are, but sends its representative to the meeting of the Association of Naval Militias in Philadelphia, who says: "Gentlemen, we want a national naval reserve. The Navy Department, won't support any more naval militia. You have got to give up the naval militia and go into the national reserve or we won't give you any more money." I suppose possibly a pertinent question to ask is, who "we" are. Where does the Navy Department get the money that it disburses? It comes from the people, is appropriated by the people through their Representatives in Congress, and if "we" that it disburses? It comes from the people is appropriated by the people through their Representatives in Congress, and if "we" that it disburses? ampered by any defensive operations. Then the naval militia is to spend time and money in

won't give you any more money." I suppose possibly a pertinent question to ask is, who "we" are. Where does the Navy Department got the money that it disburses? It comes from the people, is appropriated by the people through their Representatives in Congress, and if "we," that is, the representatives of the neople of the State of New York and other States, say that the naval militia shall be sustained and supported and money appropriated for it, they will be and the Secretary of the Navy and his assistants will be directed to disburse that money as the neople see fit. How would the people of the State of New York like it if their representatives at the meeting of the naval militia had dome back and said to the first volunteer organization which answered this country's call in the late war, the first under fire, the first to see foreign service, when after that service nearly every man came back strong and healthy after engaging in half a dozen or more engagements without even a suspicion of anything but praise for their conduct and behavior: "Your organization is no good; you never will be any good until you join the navional navi praceye and he inter where the

of anything, but praise for their conduct and behavior: "Your organization is no good: you are no good: the naval militia is no good: you never will be any good until you join the national naval reserve and be just where the Government can demand your services at any time and at the nominal pay, whether in war or peace. Unless you join the national reserve we will put you out of existence."

I have talked with a dozen men who served as enlisted men in the navy during the last war and who say that while they'll serve in the naval militia and do everything they can to perfect themselves for national defence, they will not serve as a naval reserve in times of peace, but would gladly volunteer their services again to the Government in case of need. These men are veterans. Does the department want to crowd them out? To begin with the naval militia of New York State is as much a part of the State forces as its National Guard, and what would the State say if the War Department should say. "You can't have any more National Guard. You have got to be all volunteers—of course, not active volunteers serving with pay, but just included in the regular reserve force of the regular army, so that we can have you any time." Of course we all want the national naval reserve. We want it badly, but it must come, not at the expense of the State naval militia, but with its aid and assistance. A great many men will serve in the naval militia who will not serve in times of peace in a national reserve, and one will have to help the other, but we are not going to got a national reserve by abolishing the naval militia as is practically the scheme now before Congress, and even if the Government should decide to withdraw its support from the naval militia as a body, entirely the naval militia. as is practically the scheme now before Congress, and even if the Government should decide to withdraw its support from the naval militia as a body, entirely, the State of New York can well afford to support as many naval militia organizations as the present military code calls for. A mayal militia battalion is just as valuable to the State as a National Guard battalion, in fact more so, because its members are everything but cavalrymen. In other words, the State naval militianan is trained in infantry, light artillery, heavy artillery, signalling and hospital corps work, and must know these things which are taken up by three or four distinct organizations in the land forces, and if he never tried to acquire the "habit of the sea" he would be just as useful for local defence to the State as any of the land forces. Can any other organization show the record of doubling its strength, fully armed, fully equipped and uniformed, with a total of 51 officers and 800 men, serving in the United States forces, and coming back withfully atmed to the land militial of New York State did?

WILMINGTON, Dec. 25.

An Undiscriminating Beader Answered. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-SOF: In THE SUS OF Dec. 21 you publish two letters that, as you think. show how very intelligent men can misconcei

the inferences of a fair and unprejudiced treatment of certain religious questions and teachers as pre-Now, in all candor, many readers of THE SUN, and not a few of them are fairly intelligent, have for

some time been interested as to the precise animus of your usually just and imparfial journal in its per-sistent criticisms upon certain religious topics and ec-clessastical persons. Its great zeal in putting into the pillory Drs. Briggs and Shields and Abbott, logether with the Deschitzer. with the Presbyterian and Episcopal Churches, and its seemingly consuming auxiety about "The dogical Revolutions," would lead a casual reader to infer that Tax Sux Mad constituted itself the special champion of Protestant orthodoxy, but, noting that Tax Sux discloses only spots in Protestant fruits and overlay contract fruits. Protestant fruits and overlooks controversies and flaws in the Italian or Roman Church that are quite otorious, may belnot naturally infer that the and unprejudicial" editor had slipped a cog? will always hope that THE BUN will be catholic and never sectarian in its treatment of things and persons ecclesiastical. HOLLAND, Mich., Dec. 23.

The treatment of these questions by THE Sun has been so manifestly fair and judicial, and so completely removed from all purpose or prejudice of mere partisanship of any kind or color that, we are bound to say, our friend's discrimination is not equal to his general intelligence. As to the Roman Catholic Church, there has been no occasion for us to bring into a discussion, which does not concern the merits of the controversy between opposing Churches, but only the requirements of the consistency of the belief professed by each.

Local Happenings in West Vigginia.

From the Wyoming Herald.

Thanks to our townsman, B. P. Cook, for a nice buckskin watch chain. The ice is almost thick enough to commence put-

Jode Ellis of Hanover is in town. Bob Beavers of Baileysville was doing business sere Tuesday. Prof. Lon Shannon made his usual visit to Buth last Sunday.

Rondeau. After Leigh Hunt.

Hobson kissed me when we met-It was at a large reception; I was one of many, yet, I'll admit, without dece That, altho' I'm fat and fair, Forty, too, and Love has missed me, I can die without despair—

Hobson kissed me. BARCLAY DURBAM,

NATURE BEATS JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Former Cuts a Channel at Schuate Where Man's Efforts Had Been Unsuccessful From the Besten Globe.

The following information is given out by the

Harbor and Land Commissioners: "Reports continue to come in daily of the condition in which the coast line is left by the great storm. Chief Engineer Hodgdon, who is an excellent photographer, has secured pieures of the conditions at the head of Marble-

head harbor, where 500 tons of paving stones were lifted by the tide and gently deposited in a mass on the causeway to Marblehead Neck, making it necessary for the town to put men at work to dig a roadway before any teams could

making it necessary for the town to put men at work to dig a roadway before any teams could get across.

"The most wonderful work of nature is in Seituake, at North River, between that town and Marshfield. At this point, between the third and fourth cliffs, there has been for many years a neck of land at the mouth of the river, and the attention of engineers and others has for a long time been given to the possibility of cutting a channel through it.

"When John Quincy Adams was President he looked the ground over, and the National Government attempted to make a channel, but it was a failure.

"When the storm came, however, it accomplished in a few hours what seemed impossible, and now there is a channel 250 feet wide, and from thirteen to fifteen feet deep at low water. At extrems high water some 4.000 seres of meadow are now covered with water, which never were flooded before, and at ebb tide this water soours the channel, thus deepening it all the time.

"Inside the channel there is a new harbor, much larger than Reituate harbor, and much larger than Reituate harbor, and much larger than the boat harbor which the Harbor and Land Commission is constructing at several points along the constructing at several points along the constructing at a several points along the construction of the several points along the constructing at a several points along the construction of the seve

Book Indians Not Appreciated on the Res

From the Washington Post.

From the Washington Post.

Major E. H. Becker, Indian agent for the Crow reservation in the Yellowstone region of Montana, says; "The problem of the young generation of Indians is a hard one. Those of them who come East and acquire a higher education than their fellows after returning to the reservation find little or no use for the learning they have acquired. There is nothing for them to do but drift back into the old camp life, which, of course, brings about retrogression. The best plan doubtless is to give them the rudiments of an English education in the places where they are born and brought up, and make no effort to follow that with advanced instruction in Eastern schools. If they were going to live in the East it would be a different matter, but nobody who understands the subject will contend that the Indian can find a congenial atmosphere in this section of the United States. Racial prejudice is something that cannot be argued away, and the Indian in white communities is sure to be at a disadvantage.

Kentucky Towns with Curious Names. From the Louisville Post.

From the Louisville Post.

The names of towns and villages in Kentucky develop some queer facts. For instance, there is the long name, McGoldricksville, and the extremely short name, Ink. A few of the curious and unusual names of hamlets and country neighborhoods I happen to recollect just now are: Tywhonnity, Ingierubber, Possum Trot, Frog Level, Dog Walk, Hully Boy, Slaughter House, Broken Bridge, Misery Mount, Maiden Blush, Tipsey Creek, Barlow Flats, Rabbit Hash, Riddlemerock, Redberry-rock, Ransom Free, Buncombe Bog, Ubetyou, Uno, Init, Democrat, Darling, Digitout, Fossil Fork, Bat'snest, Eighty-eight, Sunset, Sale Creek, Ingomar, Limberneck, Chickory Orick, Hickoryout, Holy Haunt, Tinkleyturn, Tadpole Bank, Lovelyville, Batchtown, Chestnut Grove, Whangdoole, Whereaway, Orickmoregrack, Cessar's Coast, Liberty, Love, Mud, Money, Gold Buckle, Silver Dust, Goosebone, Beefburg, Buzzard's Roost and Tippletub.

From the Philadelphia Times.

Milliville, N. J., Dec. 20.—William Edgecomb, better known as Sailor Jack, has entirely
lost the sight of one eye. Edgecomb is a fisherman and lives at Bayside. One day last September he was skinning a large eel when the
fish gave a flop and struck him in one of his
eyes, leaving some slime. Besides a smarting
sensation he thought nothing whatever of it,
but after a few days the eye began to hurt him
and kept on getting so bad that he finally went
to a physician. It was then thought a cataract
was growing on the eye, it having that appearance, but later on it was learned that such was
not the case and that his sight failing so fast
was caused by the poisonous slime from the
eel. From the Philadelphia Times.

No Encouragement for the Boy. From the De roit Journal.

From the De'roit Journal.

Fired with zeal to emulate a great and good man. Alfred cut down the cherry tree with his little hatchet.

Then he went into the house and informed his stern parent that he could not tell a lie.

"Do you think I shall be the father of my country?" Alfred now asked anxiously.

"There is no certainty about it, my son," replied the old man with streaming eyes. "Times have changed in 150 years. The boy who cannot tell a lie is assured of nothing except that he can't very well be a painless dentist."

Thus we see that opportunity is a large elsement in success.

Plucking Roses While They Skate.

From the Portland Origonian.

The weather conditions which have produced skating are rather remarkable. For the past week the temperature remained almost steadily a few degrees below freezing point, days clear and sunshiny, and the nights a triffe colder. The continued low temperature has at last frozen still water, without the usual cold snap catastrophes to water pipes, and without seriously damaging the rose bushes. Beautiful buds and half-developed roses are to be found in many gardens, so it has been possible for people going out skating to pluck roses to wear as they glided over the ice.

The New Reporter's First Effort.

From the Chicago News, A man killed a dog belonging to another man. The son of the man whose dog was killed proceeded to whip the man who killed the dog of the man he was the son of. The man who was the son of the man whose dog was killed was arrested on complaint of the man whose dog the man whose dog the man who was assaulted by the son of the man whose dog the man who was assaulted had killed.

Libel on a First-Class Hotel.

From the Daily Kennehec Journal. A Caribou man lately wandered into a remote hotel that doesn't keep a dictionary, and on coming down in the morning was asked by the landlord how he rosted. "Oh," replied the gentleman, "I suffered nearly all night from insomnia." The landlord was mad in a minute and roared: "I'll bet you \$2 there ain't one in my house."

Great Domino Game in Georgia.

From the Richmond Times. Athens has a domino game in progress that probably has no equal in the world. A gentleman and his two sons started this game several years since, and it is not finished yet. First one and then the other have been in the lead, until now the score of one of the sons is 153,045, the score of the other son 153,025, and the father brings up the rear with 145,019.

The Eulistment of the Gloucester Fishermen.

From the Boston Journal. According to the official records of the Navy Department, Gloucester furnished more seamen in the late war-many more—than any other community of equal size in the United States. Four hundred and two in all enlisted from the aucient Cape Ann port, or 5% per cent, of her adult male population. At Boston, which has a considerable merchant feet to draw on, the enlistments were 1,507, or less than 1

per cent, of the adult male population.

And these Gloucester recruits stood even higher in quality than in numbers. At the Gloucester statio the extraordinary proportion of 76% per cent. of the applicants were found to be physically and men tally acceptable. At Boston the proportion accepted was only 14% per cent.; at New York only d per cent. Here is proof, conclusive and overwhelming, of the traditional Massachusetts claim that our desp-sea faheries are the best nursery of fighting sailors in the world. The Spanish war has shown that this is is true to-day as it was in the old heroic days of the

A Kentuckian's Quandary. From the Winchester Democrat.

Constitution.

Postmaster Perry is in a quandary. By the same mail this week he received two business proposi ious—one from a Baptist publication house wanting him to sell Bibles for them and offering him a hand some Bible as a premium under certain circumstances, the other from a Cincinnati whiskey firm wanting him to push the sales of their particular brand of poison and, under circumstances involving about the same amount of labor as those mentioned by the book firm, offering him a gallon of their best liquor free. Ordinarily Brother Perry, being a good Haptist, would have accepted the first proposition without hesitation, but knowing that Winfry town and that Christmas is close at hand, he hardly knows what to do, and requests his friends to suggest the proper course under the present state